REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,805.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	„ „
Third and succeeding	3½	„ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1976 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Avery, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingora, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Sheill, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Sheill, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at, which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wm. Crowden, as above on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 26th April 1877. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

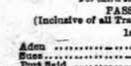
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Jn. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,286 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,684 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,180 Tons Register, 230 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2726	450	A. R. Barlow	30th Apr.
(r) ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2593	400	W. H. Pockley	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(r) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1825	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2263	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteneent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.

THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,767 Tons, classed 100 A. at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons, Engine power 35 H. P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Boats, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN LUMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Bunder, on account and risk of Hajee Hassum Hajee—

2950 pieces of rough American Lumber 1 inch.
583 „ „ „ 2 inches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

Few cases of picnic party superior wine in case containing 2 bottles of champagne, 2 bottles of burgundy 2 bottles of medoc.

Fine cases of—

Hant Margaux.
Chateau Rolate Margaux.
Margaux.
Lermont.
Barsac.
Chablis
Royal Ginger Liquor.
Medoc.
Norway or German Beer.
Louis Bechade Cognac.
Portwine.

Full size Camara with Lense made by A. Rose and 1 by Valentine and Loubroux.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WELLINGTON, ANKLE AND STABLE BOOTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the undermentioned boots, belonging to the Army Clothing Department.

629 pairs Wellington boots of different sizes.
356 „ Stable do. do.
1066 „ Ankle do. do.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their room, the following lately arrived from London, by the last steamer :—

An Invoice of kerosine oil ; b le lamps of various patterns, with storm burners, and crystals founts, vase market lamps, with storm burners:

1 case of hand lamps and 1 case of cut glass sodawater tumblers.

1 case of sample perfume soap assorted.

1 case of parian and porcelain figures of best quality (under domes.)

1 case of ladies and gentleman's fancy silk umbrellas with ivory and Cambay stone handles.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON FIRE-PROOF SAFES, COPYING PRESSES AND SAND GLASSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the indentor, Mahomedally Adamjee—

2	Safes by Lord, with Chubb's lock,		24	inches.
2	„	„	„	26 „
4	„	„	„	28 „
6	„	„	„	30 „
6	Copying presses	12	by	10
4	„	16	by	10
4	„	18	by	12

33 dozen sand glasses, 48 minutes.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms;

10 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 „ „ shirtings.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 „ T Red garments.

An invoice of cay rior perfumery from Philipson and Co., consisting of lavender water, vegetable extract, assorted perfumes, moelline, bear's marrow, assorted pomades, tooth powders powder subtil, pearl powder, pistachio nut powder, bloom of roses, Marsh soaps, brown Windsor soap, assorted s aps, &c.

Also, an invoice of Napoleon Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of Dr. Muir's toilet powder, marrow oil, frangipani pomade, etc.

On account and at the risk of Pragjee Heerjee :—

T H—6 bales Italian hemp measuring 5 tons, 1,900 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Kapadia—

29 cases Fawcett & Co.'s Sherry.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a light strong built brougham, a strong hansom, a powerful young horse, a strong riding pony, goats, &c., at No. 134, Parell Road, close to "Upna Cottage."

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Coompany will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the ab overmentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham horse, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq., the same comprises cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, cruetstand, pickle and liquor frames, waiter, tea and coffee services, table spoons and forks, ivory-handled dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pier, washing and dressing tables, side board, conversation and reclining couches, splendid hall couches, teapoys, bookstand, chiffoniers, iron fourposts bedstead, clothes and gown presses, baba cot, camp cots, champhorwood chest of drawers, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, pictures, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light strong built brougham.
1 do. do, hansom.
1 powerful young Arab Horse.
1 strong riding pony, milch cow, goats, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 10 A.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Massagon Darookhana, by order of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anderson & Co.—

N K & Co Full pressed bales good Bhownuggur cotton.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy Road, near Dhobetalow and at Pydhowne.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the estate of a deceased gentleman to sell the undermentioned properties, by Public Auction, on their respective premises.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd May, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the messuage, or dwelling-house, and shops, standing thereon, situate, on the east side of the Breach Candy Road, near Dhobetalow otherwise called Frampjee Cawasjee Tank, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by a measurement 305 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 21 and 23 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 775, and bounded on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Merwanjee Colawalla, on the south by the property of Pallonjee Pakkiwalla, and on the west by the Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the messuages, or dwelling-house, shops and stables, standing thereon, situate at Pydhownee close to the Tank containing by admeasurement 594 square yards in the rebooks registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under, No. 599 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 2 9 57 and 58.

For further particulars and and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, THE 30TH APRIL.

A REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"NUL DUMIANTI."

Reserved Seat	Rs. 2 0	Second Class	Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat	1 0	Third Class	0 8

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.

THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO

AND

THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his

FIRST LEVEE

THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY

on or about

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In conjunction with his

NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS.

LITTLE ETTA,

THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,

AND

Mr. JOHN MORRIS

in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,

Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.

PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

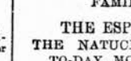
Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. DAVE CARSON. O. T. BURNE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



NOTICE—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Capt. Crocco, will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

UNDER orders from Government, all PENSIONS of WIDOWS on the BOMBAY ARTILLERY CHARITABLE FUND will be paid in future by the PENSION PAYMASTERS of the PRESIDENCY and POONA CIRCLES, in whichever they happen to reside, instead of by the Secretary to the Fund.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by the P. and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, from 1st May for one month. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES ON HAND.

D B, Express Rifles, 5/0 Gauge.
Single Express Rifles, 400 Bore.
D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Guns with Apparatus and Ammunition complete.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th April 1877.

NOTICE.

CANDIDATES for the EXAMINATION of NATIVE SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES to be held in the Town Hall on 2nd and 3rd May, are requested to attend at that place on the day previous, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., to receive information of the number of the seat in the Examination Room allotted to each candidate.

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government Judicial Department.
28th April 1877.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—WAR RISKS.

The above Company are now prepared to undertake Insurances against WAR RISKS, on favourable terms, both by Sailing Ships and Steamers under British Flag leaving before 30th May next, for United Kingdom and Continental ports south of Hamburg.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS have been received.

Price per small bottle ..... Rs. 1 14 Cash.
„ „ large bottle ..... „ 3 4 do.

Out-station orders are requested to remit 4 Annas extra for packing, &c.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
41, Bahurkot, near Cloth Market, Bombay.

NOTICE.—All persons holding property, having claims against, or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late STEPHEN ADOLPHUS JOHNSON, American, are requested to send in their CLAIMS and PAY their DEBTS to the Undersigned.

A. ALLAN.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th April 1877.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them ..... Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ..... „ 16 „ „ 20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits ..... „ 14 „ „ 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca ..... „ 4 to „ 10
HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

A. ALLAN.

17, Apollo Street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TOWN HALL.

MR. JOHN BATSON has the honour to announce to the residents of Bombay that he will give a series of DRAMATIC RECITALS at the above Hall on the evenings of May, the 5th and 9th.

Mr. Batson has had the honor of giving his Recitals before the following nobility :—

H R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the late Lord Mayo, the Countess of Mayo, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lady Napier, Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria (Australia), Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Adelaide (Australia), and the élite of India.

*** SEE FURTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LIGHT READING FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.

	Rs.	a.
A Daughter of Heth ; by William Black	4	4
Strange Adventures of a Phaeton ; by William Black	4	4
Maid of Killeena ; by William Black	4	4
Lorna Doone ; by R. D. Blackmore	4	4
Clara Vaughan ; by R. D. Blackmore	4	4
Westward Ho ! by Charles Kingsley	4	4
Hereward the Wake ; by Charles Kingsley	4	4
Tom Brown at Oxford ; by Mr. Hughes	4	4
Tom Brown's School Days	4	4
Confessions of a Thug ; by Meadows Taylor	4	4
Tara ; a Mahratta tale	4	4
The Chronicles of Budgegeon ; by J. Prichard, 2 vols	8	4
The Chronicles of Dustyporo	5	4
Daniel Deronda ; by George Eliot, 4 vols	14	8
Middlemarch ; by George Eliot	5	4
John Halifax Gentleman ; by Miss Mulock	3	12
The Laurel Bush ; by the au hor of John Halifax	7	8
B sie Lang ; by Alice Corkran	5	4
The Curate in Charge ; by Mrs. Oliphant	4	4
The Harbour Bar ; a tale of Scottish Life	4	4
My Little Lady ; by E. Frances Poynter	4	12
After Long Years ; by Mrs. C. Hal ax	4	4
For the King's Dues ; by Agnes Macdonnell	4	4
Tru to Life : a simple story	4	4
The Atonement of Leam Dundas ; by E Lynn Lynton	4	4
Felicia ; by M. Betham Edwards	4	4
Her Dearest Foe ; by Mrs Alexander	4	4
Which shall it be ? by Mrs Alexander	4	4
Ought we to Visit Her ? by Mrs Edwardes	4	4
Quits ; by the Baroness Tautphoeus	4	4
Cyrilla ; by the Baroness Tautphoeus	4	4
At Odds ; by the Baroness Tautphoeus	4	4
The Initials ; by the Baroness Tautphoeus	4	4
A Nile Novel ; by George Fleming, 2 vols	14	8
Wenderholme ; by P. G. Hamerton	4	4
Owen Gwynne's Great Work ; by Lady Augusta Noel	4	4
A York and Lancaster Rose ; by Annie Keary	4	4
Castle Daly ! by Annie Keary	4	4
The Three Brides ; by Charlotte M. Yonge, 2 vols	8	4
A Madrigal and other Stories ; by the author of "the Rose Garden"	5	4
Through Fire and Wat r ; a novel by Lady Wood, 2 vols	14	8
Bound to the Wheel ; by John Saunders	4	4
Strathmore ; by Onida	3	12
Puck ; by Onida	3	12
Pascarel ; by Onida	3	12
The New History of Sandford and Merton ; by F. C. Burnand, Illustrated by Bramboure	3	12
The Story of Elizabeth ; by Miss Thackeray	4	4
Bluebeard's Keys ; by Miss Thackeray	4	4
The Professor ; by Miss Brontë	3	12
Shirley ; by Miss Brontë	3	12
Wildfell Hall ; by Miss Brontë	3	12
Ten Thousand a Year ; by Samuel Warren	3	12
Diary of a late Physician ; by Samuel Warren	3	12

FRENCH NOVELS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MURRAY'S AND BAEDEKER'S GUIDE-BOOKS.

THACKER VINING & Co.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly of first-rate quality,
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Currie Powder and Paste,
Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce.

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES :
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pommades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS

of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

TRAVELLING BAGS, COURIER BAGS, DRESSING BAGS.
PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.
DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES.
SPRING INKSTANDS, STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES, CIGAR CASES.
SPIRIT FLASKS, POCKET CANTEENS, HAND LANTERNS.
AIR CUSHIONS, PILLOWS AND BEDS.
PLAYING CARDS, WHIST MARKERS, BEZIQUE BOXES,
CHESS, DRAUGHT, BACKGAMMON,
BINOCULARS, Rs. 20 to Rs. 150, TELESCOPES, LETTER LOCKS.
REVOLVERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
PENKNIVES, POCKET KNIVES, SPORTING KNIVES.
POCKET ANEROIDS POCKET COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS.
POCKET SETS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, PEDOMETERS.
MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS, BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.
MAPS, CONVERSATION MANUALS, ATLASES,
CHEAP NOVELS AND LIGHT LITERATURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S ESPLANADE, HOTEL.

FIRTH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed ; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

THE HOME GOING SEASON

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... from	10	0
Overland Suits ..... „	25	0
Warm Cheviot ..... „	25	0
Overcoats, Whitney ..... „	45	0
Do. for Evening ..... „	22	0
Cardigan Jackets ..... „	9	8
„ „ „	11	8
Dressing Gowns ..... from	10	0
Sleeping Suits ..... 6-8 to	17	8
Pyjamas ..... „	16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22	8
„ Superfine	28	0
„ Printed Cambric	28	0
„ Oxford-Cloth	36	0
„ Flannel	40	0
„ Silk & Wool	52	0
„ Spun Silk	67	0
Under Vests ..... from	14	0
„ „ „	24	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz. ..... „	9	8
Socks Merino ..... „	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... „	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ..... „	0	14
Fine Irish Linen Collars ..... „	6	0
Scarfs, for Pin ..... from	1	0
„ to tie ..... „	1	12
„ Sailor's Knot ..... „	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin ..... „	2	0
Mits ..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH APRIL 1877.

THE political advices received here to-day, although interesting in one sense, convey nothing likely to exercise a special influence on commercial matters. The funds in London, however, have undergone a further material decline, which may be taken as indicating a sense of the increasing gravity of the situation. Consols since Thursday have fallen from 94¼ to 93⅞, and French Rentes from 104¼ to 102⅝. Seeds have not altered in the interval, but Wheat is again reported 3s. to 4s. per quarter higher, than which nothing could more clearly show the importance which is now attached to the war just commencing.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was very depressed, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, while spot prices as quoted by Reuter gave a decline of 3-16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans and Fair Omrawuttee and 1-16d. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghant. To-day's market opened steadier, but closed quiet, sales 7,000 bales, prices unchanged. Reuter gives no arrival quotations, but from private sources we learn that G. F. Dhollers, with the G. F. clause, April May shipment, via Cape, had declined to 4 13-16d. per lb. This makes a decline of fully 1½d. per lb. from the highest point of the season, or about 20 per cent. Heavy as this fall may appear, however, there is nothing in the position to warrant us in thinking that we have yet reached the bottom. A reference to the figures given below will show that in Surats prices are still ¼d. per lb. above the same time last year, when there was not only a smaller supply visible, but the surrounding influences of the market were of a much more favourable character. Fluctuations we may expect from time to time, but with the enormous stock there is in Liverpool, and the state of affairs on the Continent, the average tendency of such will probably be towards still lower prices for some time to come.

To-day's New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents. per lb., the same as on Thursday, but July shipment has recovered to 11¼ cents. per lb.

The American crop figures to date now show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	26,000	29,000	22,000
,, Exports to U. K.	28,000	30,000	38,000
,, ,, to Continent	11,000	17,000	13,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,868,000	3,917,000	3,301,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,759,000	1,689,000	1,533,300
,, ,, to Continent ,,	863,000	1,091,000	732,000
,, Stock at the ports	583,000	544,000	474,000
This week.	Last week.		
Saturday's receipts	1,000 5,000	2,800	2,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant compares with the previous two years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds	2,090,000	2,893,950	2,776,680
,, ,, ,, Surats	420,000	514,560	841,820

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,145,000	1,020,510	892,950
Do. London	46,000	65,330	103,450
American Afloat	140,000	262,000	220,000
E. Indian ,,	153,000	154,000	249,000
	1,484,000	1,441,843	1,465,400
Price of Mid. Orleans	6d.	6¾d.	8-4d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	4½d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	2 13-16d.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported flat with a decline of 3d. per piece in 7lb. and 1¼d. per piece in 8¼ lb. 39inch Grey Shirtings.

Coffee in London was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged.

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 54½d., but private messages are said to give 54¼d. per oz, with less offering.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, if anything, has been a trifle firmer. The change, however, is nearly a question of tone, the Banks still adhering to their former drawing rates, while if less anxious they also continue to buy at yesterday's quotations. Transactions to-day have not been large, but there is rather more Private Paper offering than in the beginning of the week. This, however, is probably due to the usual increase of shipments at the end of the month, and unless the export produce markets take a sudden start we may look for a falling off again during the coming week. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 ¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at ¼ ⅛ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight we quote 98⅛ to 98¼, sales having been made at the latter figure.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still very irregular. Current quotations are—Fours, Rs. 96¼ to Rs. 96⅓; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼ to Rs. 100⅝. At these figures, however, there is still no business of importance being done. The Share Market is quiet but comparatively firm. Banks are unchanged as also are Land Companies with the exception of Mazagons, which are Rs. 5 per share higher. In Press shares we notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in French Press and Volkarts United and Rs. 10 in Sassoons. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular but generally firm. We notice an advance of Rs. 20 in Central India and Morarjee Gocouldass, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 5 in Colabas, Flemings, Great Easterns and Orientals. Madras Spinning have declined Rs. 50, Nicol Manufacturing Company and Victoria Mills Rs. 25 per share.

In COTTON there has been a considerable amount of buying on the Green to cover April shipments of Dholleras and for these quite previous prices have been paid, but otherwise the market has been weak and generally Rs. 2 per candy lower. The receipts yesterday were 5,822 bales. We quote:—

Good Omra	Ready	Rs. 173	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,,	169	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	165	,, ,,
Good Dholiera	May	174	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	170	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	166	,, ,,

SEEDS are steady but unaltered in price. Wheat is in most active request and the market is quite swept of ready stocks. For best White Peasy the quotation is now Rs. 97 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet and without special change. By steamer for Liverpool £1-17-6 is the current quotation and by iron sailing ships £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue stagnant and unaltered. From first hands transactions are quite of a retail character, and even at a material reduction it would be difficult to effect sales of any quantity.

COALS are steady but quiet. There are sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20½ and Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton to arrive, but buyers are holding off again.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	20 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	682½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	107 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	649

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	940
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	160
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	610
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.	1,250	1,000	80	p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	68
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,500	1,000	all	10 p.a.	1,105
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	860
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	495
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.a*	1,115
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,249
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	4,000	all	40 p.a.	1,120
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..	925
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,080
Chandulal Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,140
L. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	775 xd.
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	950
Madras U. Spinning	420	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	430
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,020
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,315
Nanagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Oriental S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Royal Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Surrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	365
Victoria Spinning	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	865
Wadia's Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Western S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Woolen Spinning	600	1,000	all	50 p.a.	930
Do. 2nd Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Zeinat-ul-Nisa W. Co.	750	1,000	all	..	980
Zoroaster S. and W. Co.	550	1,000	all	..	975

*For Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ..SAN, 1,638 tons, Captain J. Connell, ..harpness with a general cargo.

..14 tons, Captain W. Sargent, sailed ..reilles via the Suez Canal, with a ..n deck passengers for Aden.

..tons, Captain McGregor, arrived ..stant from Coast and Cutch, with ..hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE SUTHERLAND, 1,696 tons, Captain ..oper on the 27th instant from Moulmain (April 8th), with a cargo of timber, and 14,070 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, with Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. Jardine. For Melbourne.—Col. and Mrs. A. Irvine and two children, Mr. T. W. Armstrong and servant, Dr. Smith, Mr. Davidson, Captain and Mrs. A. Check, Mr. and Mrs. Sleater, Mr. Lator, Mr. H. P. Vamenem, Mr. Luty, Mr. Fatoer T. F. DeRomanis. For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. McMante, two children and Captain W. F. White.

PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The following is a list of passengers booked for England per s.s. El Dorado, which leaves Madras about the 30th instant:—Revd. and Mrs. J. Macmillan, and 5 children; Revd. J. P. and Mrs. Lang and infant; Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Brockman and infant Mr. Arnold Pope; Mrs. Hooper and 2 children; Rev. Mr. Nicholson; Mr. Hobday; Master W. F. Wright. Dr. W. Elder; Mrs. Elder; Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Brown and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. G. Strachan and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Lawford.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s.s. ETTORE, 1,313 tons, Captain C. Lazzerich, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste (April 1st), via the Suez Canal, with fourteen first class, four second class, and one hundred and forty-five deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—18 packages glassware, 29 cases lithographic stones, 249 packages papers, 30 cases wine, 14 packages beer, 3 cases tobacco, 1 package specie, 14 packages merchandise, and 1 package gold money. From Aden—314 bags grain, 3 bags sojekhar, 4 barrels wine, 244 bags sojekhar, 3 packages goods, and 1 carriage. From Jeddah.—168 packages gum, 6 packages almonds, 1 case glassware, and 74 packages specie.

LIST of passengers per Italian mail steamer Batavia, Capt. Crocco, sailing on the 1st May at 10 A. M.:—For Genoa.—Signor Gallina, Lt General G. M. Bishop, Captain Bishop, Captain Halliday, Mrs. Halliday, four children and one native ayah, Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, C.S., Mrs. Rivett Carnac, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Minden Wilson, one child, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Bertha Robinson, Mrs. Dancy, Miss Dancy, Revd. F. Matthissen and two children, Mrs. Knoblock, one child and 2 infants, General Beale, Mrs. Beale and one child, Mr. J. C. Murray Aynsley, Captain M. P. Harrison, Mr. Meiffre, Major Harney, Dr. J. R. Deane, Mr. Jenny, Mr. A. Fiori, Sigr. Domenico Alosso. For Leghorn—Sigr. Dalfiso, Sigr. Michele. For Port Said—Lieut J. Mascall, Mrs. Mascall. For, Aden—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Tollas and one child.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	C. of Sutherland(s)	Bain	Moulmein, Apr 8.
	Ettore (s)	Lazzerich	Trieste, Apr 1.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Mandvie, Apr 26.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vesse's.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Travancore(s)	Barratt	Australia.
	Parsee (s)	Sergent	Marseilles.

The ship Khorsman, Connell, to Sharpness, obtained her por clearence on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Ettore, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflame—64 bales cotton, Kelunichund Sacurchund.
Donnattor Castle—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Khersonese—100 bales cotton, Heerjee Hunsraj.
Reliposo—100 bales cotton, Gordhundas Runchordas.
Virago s—80 bales wool, Harroomull Chalaram; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Astronomer—1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Italia s—507 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Kavuldass Treecomdass; 54 bales rags, Lilladhur Heerjee; 1 bag wheat, Ruzubolly Allyruza.
Prince Edward—225 cwts myrobolams, Nurchoo Soomderjee; 140 bales cotton, Curvetjee Eduljee Mehta; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Newark—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—27 bales hides, Esmail Peeradina; 17 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazun; 15 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 1 case Tshelle, Jairam Sewjee; 6,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Nizam s—2 cases shawls, Hajee Mahomed Ruza Sheerajee; 1 case shawls, Nundram Begraz; 2 cases shawls, Hazaremull Keeswodass; 4 cases shawls, Mooseedinmulu, Jankidass; 2 cases shawls, Lopipursad Bholanath; 2 cases shawls, Mahomedbut Ahmedbut.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Zorah—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Aronis—125 cwts bones, Knoop and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Commonwealth s—7,650 cwts rapeseed and 800 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hakon Adelsten s—400 cwts poppyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 320 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Rosend Castle—500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
General Domville—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clydesdale—1,800 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Lady Lizzie—2,451 cwts gingelliseed and 8,140 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
Carrie Clark—500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Elenno—33 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—1 bag coffee, A Blaschech and Co.
Batavia s—16 cwts gingelliseed and 15 cwts linseed, Knop and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Saturno s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Ettore s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturno s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vrlkart Brothers; 925 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Ettore s—250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—16 pots rom oil, Momed Rahim Sheerajee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Locchoo s—80 cwts bones, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Ardenclutha—4,500 cwts linseed, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashrar s—2 cases fishmaws and 8 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allradinbhoy; 98 cases sharkfins, and 10 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, 24 cwts sandalwood, and 15 cases sharkfins Goolamhoosen Johnmahomed; 15 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 146 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 4 chests opium, Hummanram Hurchundass; 22 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 33 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 34 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Ahmed; 18 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 33 chests opium, Hajarcmul Goolmookray; 9 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 300 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, S N Talatee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashrar s—473 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 199 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 41 chests opium, David Sassoon; 31 chests opium, Hamuntram Hardeo ass; 120 chests opium, Nurzee Kessowjee and Co; 25 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 27th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·775
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6(p.m))	87·4
Minimum do. (read at 6-30 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	208.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Sir Philip Wodehouse.
The Upshot of the Negotiations at Peshawur.
The Government Famine Policy Vindicated by the Conduct of the People.
The Famine Districts in the Bombay Presidency.
Stringent Orders of the Government of Bombay Regarding General Measures of Relief.
The Real State of the Deccan Famine Districts.
Farewell Dinner to Sir Philip Wodehouse.
Memorial in Favour of the Broad Gauge for the Rajpootana Railway.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
Central Asian Trade.
The C D Act—I—II.
The Covenanted Civil Service.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras.
Burmah.
General Notes.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Rumoured Jehad in Affghanistan, and the Government of India's Duty
The Education of Indian Youths.
Native Conspiracies Against Europeans.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Military Letter.
English Commercial Letter.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter for one rupee! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO meet the wishes of a large body of constituents, P. VUCCINO & Co. will OPEN, on the 1st May, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST, Subscribers to which will secure ONE DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the following reduced rates, payable in advance:—

Cartes de Visite .....Rs. 10
Cabinets ..... ,, 18

Suitable arrangements for sittings made at the time of Registration.

N. B.—The Subscription List will close positively on 15th May.

April 26, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MELVILLE—April 20th, at Kemendine, Rangoon, the wife of James Melville, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORE.—April 21st, at Mussoorie, the wife of St. George Gore Esq., R. Es, of a son.
GLASCOCK—April 23rd, at Sialkot, the wife of Captain T. B. M. Glascock, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
HARRIS—April 20th, at Berhampore, Mrs. T. D. Harris, of a daughter.
HAGGARD.—April 24th, at Serampore, the wife of A. Haggard, Esq., C. S., of a son.
PRICE—April 24th, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. S. M. Price, of a son.
PARKER—April 19th, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain W. J. Parker, Assistant, Commissioner, of a daughter.
WARDER—April 23rd, at Nursipore, the wife of Mr. R. Warder of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McLAUGHLIN—DALZELL—April 21st, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. G. Warlow, Wm T. McLaughlin, Lieut, 48th Regiment, to Emily Janet, daughter of F. M. Dalzell, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—April 22nd, at the Yellamully estate, of cholera, W. E. Godfray, youngest son of Captain T. H. Godfrey, of Ootacamund.
HIGHAM—April 24th, at Rupur, Samuel, son of Thomas and Hannah Higham, aged 6 months.
RANKING—April 19th, at Sitapur, G. S. D. Harcourt, son of George and Lillie Ranking, 6th Bengal Cavalry, aged 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

COMMON SENSE.—The subject is now disposed of; it is unnecessary, therefore, to publish your letter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1877.

THE important special telegram from Simla which we publish elsewhere confirms the view we have already taken of the failure of Sir Lewis Pelly's negotiations with Shere Ali's Envoy, but admits for the first time what we have always suspected, that a breach with the Ameer is probable, and that a sufficient force is ready at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee for instant action. We could not understand why the Government considered itself relieved by the refusal of its offers from all obligations to watch over Afghanistan; for it would not have opened negotiations if it had not felt the necessity of ascertaining what is going on beyond the Frontier, and the determination of the Ameer not to allow it to get the information it wished for was a distinct act of unfriendliness which made it more dangerous than ever to leave him entirely to his own devices. We have now the avowal that probably before long the Ameer's conduct will necessitate interference, and this is all we have asked for. It would not be right to make a move till the action of Russian intrigues in Persia as well as Afghanistan is more clearly revealed. The supposition that the Turkish Envoy now on his way to Cabul has orders to tell the Ameer that he should direct his *jehad* against the Russians, and not against the English, is likely enough to be true; for at Constantinople Mussulmans understand that England is the only Power whose friendship they can hope for. But the Afghan Chief has his own individual animosities and his own ambitions to gratify; and we fear he will insist on making mischief on the Frontier.

THE anomalous position Egypt holds in the Turkish Empire is brought out clearly by the telegram announcing that Russia threatens reprisals if the Khedive helps the Sultan, and that France is trying to dissuade the Egyptian Prince from sending troops to Consantinople. It is obvious that the Khedive cannot refuse to help the head of the Empire, unless he means to proclaim himself independent. On the other hand, if Egyptian troops fight against Russia on the Danube, neither France nor England can keep the Russian fleet out of the Baltic from bombarding Alexandria and Port Said, unless the Western Powers are prepared to declare war against Russia. Such partial interference in the struggle could not be tolerated. As to the neutralisation of the Suez Canal, that would be a convenient arrangement for England and Egypt; but why should Russia maim herself of her international rights in time of war by allowing the Khedive to go on making money out of the Canal wherewith to pay the Egyptian contingent engaged in Turkey? England clings desperately to half-measures, but she cannot avoid much longer making up her mind for either peace or war. The declaration of the Russian Commander-in-Chief that Russia seeks no conquests will no doubt be quoted as reassuring at home; but what is the value of this declaration when the Turkish Empire is in such a state that it would collapse after the loss of one great battle in Europe and one in Asia? The simple question now demanding the urgent attention of British statesmen is if their country is ready to take part in the general scramble and to secure the roads to India through Syria and Egypt.

WE pointed out the other day that the Turkish ironclads could pass up the Danube as far as Galatz, and it now appears that this movement has already been made, and that, consequently, the Russians have found the lower Danube closed against them and are seeking the means of effecting a crossing at Brahilov and Giurgevo. Both sides seem to be on the alert, and we may predict that the first engagements on the Danube will be very severe. The Turkish fleet seems to be very active, for a squadron has begun the bombardment of Poti, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. We were right in supposing the action at Batoum was merely an affair of outposts, but the armies will soon get to closer quarters in Turkey in Asia.

IN a closely argued and interesting "Letter" to Lord Lytton against the contemplated "repeal of the duties on the import of cotton "goods into India," Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee has made a valuable and opportune contribution to the discussion of a question to which the turn lately taken by the agitation in England for the repeal of these duties has given a new and grave importance. The resolutions passed at the meeting held in Manchester last month under the presidency of Mr. Raynsford Jackson have fixed a fresh point of departure for the agitation, which is now marked by two novel and startling features, the combination of millowners and operatives to obtain the free admission into India of English cotton manufactures, and the demand that the import duties shall be repealed at once, and that the Secretary of State and the Government of India shall regard the supposed interests of Manchester as paramount to all other financial considerations. The undisguised and audacious selfishness of such a demand ought to insure its rejection by the British Parliament; but in these days of household suffrage the alliance formed between capital and labour in the manufacturing districts may be found too powerful an influence to be resisted by the House of Commons. There can be no doubt that it is the progress of the co-operative movement in Lancashire which, by making the income of the working man dependent in some degree on the profits of trade, has made him coarsely assert his claim to have those profits increased at the cost of the taxpayers of India; and this example may serve to show how unlikely it is that with the development of the democratic principle in the English constitution the treatment of India by England will become more kindly and generous. A working man's Parliament sitting at Westminster would probably be the hardest taskmasters India has known since English rule was substituted for that of Mogul and Mahratta. It shows how artificial are the distinctions of political parties in England when it is to a Conservative Government that the mill industry of Lancashire flies for help, and, invoking the sacred name of Free Trade, clamours for a subsidy or tribute from the Indian Exchequer. Probably, however, the Lancashire men are wise in their generation, since they must know that their impudent demand would not be listened to by genuine Free Traders. Lord Salisbury and other members of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, who were bred to the worship of Protection, have only accepted the creed of Free Trade out of sheer necessity, just as conquered tribes professed Mahomedanism rather than be slain by the sword of Omar or Khaled; but they remain idolaters at heart, and in the practice of their new faith plainly show that they have failed to master its meaning and have no sympathy with its spirit. Lord Northbrook, who knows what he is talking about when the question is one of commercial policy, showed two years ago that the cotton import duties in India could not justly be called protective except in so far as they affected a very small proportion of the English manufactures imported into this country; and, when Lord Salisbury is on one side and the Duke of Argyll, Lord Halifax, and Lord Northbrook are on the other, it is easy to see to which side Free Traders ought to rally. But even Lord Salisbury was forced to admit that he would not be justified, as Secretary of State for India, in abolishing duties to which he chooses to assign a protective character, if, to fill the void thus created, he were compelled to impose other taxes on the people of India. He, therefore, sought refuge in the compromise, that the duties should be removed as soon as the revenues showed a surplus available for the remission of taxation. He at the same time sent out to India a Viceroy and a Finance Minister who preach the doctrine that they owe "a loyal and unhesitating obedience" to the decrees of the Secretary of State, and who affirm that their master has not left them an "unlimited discretion" as to the time within which the import duties must be repealed, and that they are therefore bound to produce as quickly as possible the desired surplus. To this end, Sir John Strachey has already in fact violated the pledge given by Lord Salisbury that taxation should not be increased; for the extension of decentralization means simply an extension of taxation. The Imperial Government shrinks from levying a general tax, which would excite remonstrance all over India; so, acting on the principle, *Divide et impera*, it breaks up the country into separate provinces, and applies the financial screw to one or two of them first of all, trusting that the outcries of Bengal will find no echo in Bombay, and that gradually, and without trouble, the same pressure may be applied to the whole Empire. This process will create an Imperial surplus, but it will take time; and business is so bad in England that the manufacturers require some speedier means of getting their wishes carried out. They declare, therefore, that there is already a surplus in existence; that the ordinary revenue of India considerably exceeds the necessary expenditure, and that the balance, instead of being spent on public works, should be allotted for the relief of distress in Lancashire. That is to say, the mill industry of England has the conscience to demand the cessation of expenditure to the amount of £800,000 a year on imperial works of the greatest military and commercial importance, such, for instance, as the Indus Valley and Western Rajpootana Railways, or the permanent addition to the national debt of India of a capital sum sufficient to yield this annual income, in order that the Indian demand for English cotton goods may be stimulated. We do not know whether to marvel more at the short-sightedness or the impudence of this demand. Lord Salisbury argues that the cotton duties should be abolished, because they irritate an important section of the English people and strain the political relations of England and India. But there exists in this country also a public opinion which may be irritated by a sense of injustice, and we doubt if Manchester would be benefited in the long run by having her name linked with obnoxious taxes levied in India to set free her manufactures. The most difficult task any Government can attempt, as English history shows, is to keep a direct control over the finances of a dependency thousands of miles away, and work them for the advantage of the mother-country; and Lord Salisbury must be reckless indeed of consequences if he risks such an experiment with the finances of India.

Assuming that members of Parliament in England wish to do justice to India, we would commend to their attention Mr. Sorabjee's letter, in which the case for the maintenance of the cotton import duties is clearly and temperately stated. Mr. Sorabjee begins by expressing his regret at an increase of local taxation which seems to be a preliminary step to the realization of Sir John Strachey's dream of an India without Custom Houses. On the supposition that India cannot hope to be able to reduce her expenditure, and that one tax can only be abolished if it be replaced by another, Mr. Sorabjee contends that the duties denounced by Manchester are as unobjectionable a form of taxation as can be imposed in India. He does not make the mistake of defending the protection of native industry in this country. He recognizes the truth that it would be wrong to force the consumers of cotton goods in India to pay an excessive price for their clothing in order to enrich the millowners of Bombay. The cause of India, in this controversy, has been greatly damaged by the ignorance of advocates who imagine that selfishness is a quality exclusively possessed by the millowners of Manchester, and who proclaim it to be the duty of the Government of India to encourage the Indian factories and so save the people of India from being compelled to buy the adulterated piece goods of Manchester. We suppose the Bombay millowner is as selfish a person as can be found anywhere in this world; and there is no trick of trade known in Manchester which he would not practise if he got the chance. Why should he, whose rivalry is rapidly destroying the native hand-loom industry of the country, be subsidized by the State at the cost of the general body of taxpayers? The only right principle to act upon is to grant Free Trade wherever there is competition between native and foreign goods, and to let the consumer have the advantage of buying what he wants in the cheapest market. Again, the English manufacturers have reasonable cause of complaint if it be the case, as they say, that the Tariff is not readjusted frequently enough, and that cotton goods imported into this country are now valued at rates considerably in excess of the market prices, with the result of raising the 5 per cent. duties in many cases to 7½ per cent. But Mr. Sorabjee covers these objections, and places himself on perfectly secure ground, by admitting that the duties ought to be removed on those counts of yarn and makes of goods which are manufactured at the Indian mills It is a great pity that this concession was not made long ago, for it can safely be made. The Indian mills have already destroyed so much of the foreign trade in the lower descriptions of goods—which never, Mr. Sorabjee tells us, exceeded one-tenth of the total consumption of such goods in India—that the loss to the revenue by the total remission of the duties on them would be quite insignificant; and, if there is any truth in the assertion of the superiority of Indian manufactures, the millowners of this country ought to be able to hold their own in spite of the withdrawal of the protection they have hitherto enjoyed. Mr. Sorabjee gives very good reas

...LEGRAMS FOR ...MBAY GAZETTE.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

SIMLA, 28TH APRIL.

Since Lord Northbrook rejected the Ameer's proposals of 1873, the Ameer has acted in an unfriendly spirit, avowing or admitting dissatisfaction with Government on account of Lord Northbrook's refusal, the Siestan arbitration, and our intercession on behalf of Yakoob Khan.

On Lord Lytton assuming the Governor General ship, it was determined to make endeavours to improve our relations with Cabul, hence Colonel Pelly's mission. No demands have been made and no proposals offered by either Government or the Ameer, consequently the Ameer has not rejected any proposals as stated by some of your contemporaries. But during the negotiations at Peshawur it became evident that the Ameer was endeavouring to create delay, showed no anxiety for favourable settlement, and continued inciting people to prepare for a *Jehad*. Considering the Ameer's attitude unsatisfactory, further negotiations were rejected by Government. The opinion that the Ameer's inciting to a *Jehad* was due to Russian intrigue, also had weight in deciding to terminate the negotiations.

Intended proposals were to the effect, that we accepted the Ameer's demands made in 1873 conditionally on his exhibiting more positive friendship, not mere professions and fair words.

For years past we have been giving the Ameer arms and aid; this will not be done again.

The result of the collapse of the negotiations, which were throughout carried on in a friendly spirit, is that we retain former neutral position with regard to Cabul. We are relieved from accusations of unfriendliness on our part, and the Ameer bears the onus of rejecting our friendly overtures, by showing unwillingness to extend his friendship.

In November last our troops at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee were not in a condition for immediate action; now there are over 12,000 troops at those stations ready for instant action.

Information from Cabul is uncertain and unreliable, but up to the present time nothing provocative of hostilities has occurred. It is probable that before long the Ameer's misconduct will necessitate interference; should it do so, we are perfectly ready for action. The Frontier is quiet in this sense, that no open breach has occurred, and there is no reason to expect aggressive action by the Ameer. The raids and misconduct of the Frontier tribes cannot be regarded as emanating from hostility on the Ameer's part.

It is supposed that the Turkish Envoy at Cabul is going to incite the Ameer to engage in offensive measures against Russia in Central Asia.

LAHORE, 28TH APRIL.

A portion of the army of the Ameer is said to have mutinied at Kuram on account of arrears of pay, and that the Ameer has difficulty in finding means to support the large body of men he has now under arms.

The Ameer has dismissed Naib Safderab Khan, Governor of Candahar.

There is some expectation of a reconciliation between the Ameer and Yakoob Khan, and that he may be appointed to the Governorship of Candahar. Nowroz Khan has sent his son to the Ameer, and will himself follow if encouraged to do so.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION TO REPORT ON TEXT BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

SIMLA, 29TH APRIL.

The Government of India has passed a resolution, founded on official reports received, relative to the text-books used in Government schools, and has appointed a committee to make further enquiries and report results with a view to the production of improved text-books for Government schools, and adapted especially for training natives for Government employment. All local Governments are to send representatives. The Hon. Sir C. Bayley, President, Mr. Lethbridge Secretary. Mr. Oxenham, Principal Deccan College, will represent Bombay Government, Dr. Leitner the Punjab Government, and Mr. Tawney, Principal Presidency College, Calcutta, represents Bengal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

In yesterday's sitting of the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question from Lord Stratheden and Campbell, said that England will neither accept nor adopt either the conclusion or the arguments adduced by Prince Gortschakoff in his circular despatch addressed to the Powers justifying the proclamation of war against Turkey.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Russia threatens reprisals if the Khedive of Egypt helps Turkey, and that France is trying to dissuade the Khedive, in the interest of his creditors, from assisting the Porte.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

It is rumoured that preliminary negotiations have commenced for the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

PROCLAMATION BY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 27.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army has issued a proclamation, in which he disavows any intention of conquest on the part of Russia, whose sole object is the defence of the oppressed Christian subjects of the Porte.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION OF BATOUM.

A Russian official despatch concerning the affair at Batoum describes it as an unimportant engagement, in which the loss sustained by the Russians was but trifling.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT BATOUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH APRIL.

A despatch has been received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army Corps at Batoum, in which he announces that fighting was renewed upon the following morning (Thursday), and that the Russian attacks were repulsed.

OCCUPATION OF KALAFAT BY THE TURKS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 28TH APRIL.

The occupation of Kalafat by the Turks is denied, the Turkish forces having nowhere crossed the Danube owing to rainy weather prevailing.

BOMBARDMENT OF POTI.

The Turkish fleet has commenced bombarding Poti, on the Black Sea.

The Russian troops have occupied Abraila (Brahilov?) and Giurgevo (on the Danube immediately opposite Rustchuk.)

THE TURKISH IRONCLAD FLEET.

The Turkish ironclad fleet is stationed off [illegible] and the navigation of the Danube is [illegible].

FORT SAID, 27TH APRIL.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates passed the Canal to-day homeward bound from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	19,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	10,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	113,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,145,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	47,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	46,000	do.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4½d.
The Manchester Market has been flat.
7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-1½.
8½ lb. do. ..... 7-3.
40s Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 .... 104.
Bar Silver ..... 54½.
Arrival.—Trinacria.
Departure.—Strathleven.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH APRIL, 7-30 A.M.

French Mail steamer AVE, from Aden, arrived.

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for limiting the marine postal service to the line between Aden and Bombay, which will come into force in July next.

IT is reported that Messrs. Nicol, Fleming and Co. have obtained from H. M. the King of Burma the contract for the Mandalay Railway. Rs. 40,000 have been put down, and future payments are to be made as sections of the work are finished.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BURTON is (says the *Pioneer*) now on a special mission in behalf of the Khedive of Egypt. He lately left Alexandria in an Egyptian man-of-war; and proceeds to Morlah, a port on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea. The object of his mission is unknown.

It is said that arrangements have been made amongst the traffic officials of the principal Indian railways to provide space in a carriage attached to every mail train for a refreshment stall from which it is proposed to supply passengers with ice or iced aerated waters.

A TELEGRAM from Akyab announces the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. E. F. Roche, Assistant Commissioner, and also the crew of a vessel in harbour, from cholera. Mr. Roche was appointed to the Civil Service but recently, and arrived in India, accompanied by his sister, last November only.

A STATUE of the late Colonel Anderson, R. E., of Irrigation celebrity, is about to be erected opposite Government House gate, Mount Road, Madras.

COLONEL MULLINS, R.E., is said to have resigned the Secretaryship of the Madras Public Works Department because he found it impossible to submit to the interference of the Duke in departmental affairs. As he reverts to his former grade, the assertion of his independence costs him Rs. 500 per mensem.

THE Simla Chaplain must have light duty in his mountain cure, or perhaps he is a light-hearted and muscular parson, dividing the time he bestows upon music between Christian hymnody and the lively strains of nigger melodies, —if we are to believe the following report of him which is published in the Lahore paper:—"Our extremely popular chaplain is endeavouring himself to collect all the musical talent he can discover among his parishioners and enrol them into a company of Christy minstrels; these are to give their first entertainment at Benmor on Wednesday next."

AN exceedingly painful affair happened at Darjeeling on the 20th inst., which is thus referred to by the local paper:—"A native tailor was working at Mrs. Stoelkie's, and on his work being found fault with, by one of the ladies of the house, he replied in an impertinent manner. For this Mr. J. Stoelkie gave him a cuff or two, and it is said kicked him. The man at once complained of pain in his side and was told to go home. On his way it appears that he fainted on the road and was at once carried to the hospital, where he died. Mr. Stoelkie at once went to Mr. Paul, Assistant Commissioner, and gave himself up. A *post mortem* examination was held in due course on the body of the deceased, and, as usual in such cases, a rupture of the spleen was found. The case was under investigation before Mr. Edgar, and has been adjourned, Mr. Stoelkie being in the meantime released on bail. This most unfortunate occurrence has, it is needless to say, created a very painful sensation in Darjeeling."

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper tells us of a very simple and useful form of the telephone, which ought to, no doubt, adapted to large offices for the purpose of communicating to the several floors. He says:—"It may perhaps interest you to learn that the principle of the Telephone is in use in Colombo, and that it is made to convey words to a distance of several hundred yards. The plan adopted is very simple—the drum of a meat tin is covered with a piece of bladder, and the end of a line of pack thread fixed into the middle of the latter through a small puncture. The other end of the thread is fastened in a similar manner to another hollow tin, and any message spoken at one end is conveyed distinctly to the hearer at the other end. It is a common thing now used in the Pettah, where market people use it to convey the price of articles from one end of the bazaar to the other. Having tried one myself, I can answer for the truth of this account. A whisper is sufficiently well heard at the distance of some hundreds of yards, and with better materials, better results could be obtained. I offer this as a hint to the merchants who want a telegraph from the Fort to their coffee stores outside."

THE Brahmin Registrar of Books published in the Madras Presidency, says the *Mail*, thus describes the Revd. T. E. Slater's Lectures, entitled "God Revealed":—"A collection of Sunday Lectures addressed to English-speaking Hudus and Mahomedans with a view to bring them to see that the Bible is a wonderful Book, and it is in pefect harmony with the truest principle of morality and goodness." He records the republication of Sivagnana Sittigar Prapavika Mulam, which we are told is "a tract, now nearly five centuries old, which attempts to prove the superiority of the Sivite religion to all other forms of religion, and which is therefore much esteemed by the Sivites. The work is now republished with a commentary of Tatva Prakasa, equally valued by the worshippers of Siva." Further he notices the appearance of a book entitled Saratul Islam and Saratul Nazat:—'Road to Salvation' is the title of this tract. It is interspersed with prayers in Arabic, and consists of two pamphlets. The first treats of the articles of Mussulman faith; the second, directions and rules for the performance of religious services. Also Sabakar Sitara:—"A book of miscellaneous papers on religious subjects. Chapter I is devoted to the birth of the Prophet, &c., in Hindustani prose. The subject largely treated of is death from a religious point of view. There are also some philosophic disquisitions, being apparently a translation from an Arabic work.

IN introducing to our readers the following extract from the *Indian Spectator*, it may be necessary to explain that this journal is a small weekly, edited, it is believed, by a Parsee, and published in Bombay. The extract is taken from an article on Sir Philip Wodehouse, which is noticeable for the warm appreciation expressed of the policy which has guided British rule in India, and also, in strange contrast, for the revelation of a degree of race antipathy which is uncommon among the Parsees. Dr. Birdwood's attention should be called to the staggering outburst of this violent writer: he says:—"The first time that Sir Philip Wodehouse publicly addressed the citizens of Bombay, he reminded the natives, that as Englishmen had conquered their country by force of arms, and as residence in this country imposed upon them many severe hardships, the natives should hew wood and draw water for their English rulers. In giving utterance to these sentiments Sir Philip Wodehouse ignored the efforts of half a century, on the part of his own countrymen, which have been directed towards the elevation of our national name and character. Beginning with the abolition of the Sattee and ending with the establishment of the vast educational machinery which is working such a change in the habits, feelings, and yearnings of the people, the exertions of our rulers have been directed towards our moral and material improvement. There are some Anglo-Indians, however, who pretend that the climate of India works malignantly on their constitution; but we are afraid these friends of ours may find themselves one of these days in hotter regions, smelling of brimstone, if they continue to prey upon the resources of this country, and entertain such unfair and hostile opinions towards its peoples."

THE following very eulogistic order was issued by Major General C. I. Chamberlain, C. S. I., commanding the Oudh division, on the transfer of Dr. A. M. Cannon from Lucknow to Umballa:—

With reference to Division order, dated 7th instant, the Major General considers the long and distinguished services of Deputy Surgeon General A. M. Cannon, M. D., to be deserving of especial notice. It is now some 16 or 17 years since that officer came to Oudh, where he has since laboured so zealously and successfully. During the greater portion of that period he was Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, an appointment to which he brought marked skill and energy, not only in practice but also in the cause of sanitation and conservancy. Much of the health of the city is due to his labour. Statistics also prove, that the city Lock-Hospital, which was established during his regime, has never been so successfully controlled as during his incumbency. Nearly four years have now elapsed since Dr. Cannon's services were transferred to the Military Department as Deputy Surgeon General in this Command and Medical Circle, and it has been a source of much satisfaction to Major General Chamberlain to have had the benefit of his experience and sound advice during the last two years, in which time he has learnt to appreciate his energy, reliable judgment, and that constant personal supervision which alone ensure effective performance of duty. In all these matters, the Major General speaks with the most perfect confidence, and he cannot but here express the feelings of the community in general, both Civil and Military, when he dwells upon the sincere regret with which Deputy Surgeon General Cannon's departure is regarded. He is equally confident that they join him in hearty good wishes for his success in the Sirhind Division to which he is transferred, as, it is hoped, a stepping stone to a still higher position of trust in the Department of which he is so distinguished a member.

THE noble endowment known as the Bethune female school at Calcutta, having sunk, through the religious prejudices of rich orthodox Hindus, to the position of a small infant school, it is resolved to remodel it to suit the less orthodox, who will, it is expected, turn the institution to good account. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal lately made the following instructive remarks on native female education, and the prospects of the Bethune school:—

It is impossible to understand how the tradition has sprung up that this school was to be maintained from the public revenue for the daughters of rich orthodox Hindus whose daughters were to be educated at home. It was not only educated but conveyed to and from their school in carriages at the public expense. The consequence, indeed I may say the natural and inevitable consequence, of this restriction is, that this magnificent building, capable of containing a number of pupils sufficient to make the position of a small infant school in which a few children acquire the very first rudiments of learning, and then leave at a very early age to be married, and forget in a few weeks all that they have been taught. Having regard to the strict rules of Hindu society it cannot be otherwise, and it would not be reasonable for us to expect that it should be otherwise; we cannot ask Hindu gentlemen adhering strictly to the teachings of their religion and customs to sacrifice their daughters' position in life by exposing them to the remarks to which they would be exposed if they were left at school long enough to make their education of the slightest use to them. But the question arises, how long are we to go on trying to do what we all know to be impossible in the present state of society among orthodox Hindus. The school has been carried on with the avowed object of creating a demand for education in the families of wealthy othodox Hindus. Well, it has been carried on with this object for 21 years, and without the slightest real and substantial result; and then comes the further question, whether in face of this failure we ought not to give up the attempt and remodel the school so as to meet a demand which assuredly has sprung up from very influential though perhaps less orthodox quarters. There are among the latter classe many families of the highest respectability whose daughters have a real desire for high education, and who are willing to make sacrifices, in respect of orthodox public opinion, to obtain which they value much more. I am quite sure that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the benevolent founder of the Bethune School that we should endeavor to meet the demand and make the school worthy of his name, which is the object of sentiments shown by meant to be, the lending institute for the promotion of education among native laidies. The school is almost entirely supported by Government. Native society has shown no inclination to support such a school, and it seems to me to be the duty of Government to expend its funds in such a manner as to assist those who will appreciate its assistance and avail themselves of it to the fullest extent.

THE following communication from Major Herbert Wood, R. E., the distinguished Central Asian traveller, is published in the *Madras Mail*:—

"In your issue of the 11th instant, you advocate the view, that it is inconvenient to our national interests for British officers to travel in Central Asia; is', because the *entente cordiale*, with our devoted Mahomedan allies on the North Western frontier, may be endangered, and, 2nd, become Russia (also our ally), is averse from Englishmen taking possession of countries to which she has no claim, the first reason, what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander; for if Russo-British amenities in Central Asia, really disturb the equanimity of our Afghan and Baluchee friends, surely Anglo-Indian officials in Central India must have the same effect! I suppose you would not advocate our Indian Empire being closed to Russian travellers, who bear the Czar's commission; and yet if it not so closed, no good would be done by forbidding [illegible] natives. The second point, it is a question whether you are not misinformed. The irrepressible and independent English tourist, would certainly be forbidden entrance into Thibet; and as I am breaking no confidence in saying, that General von Kaufmann himself told me, that he had no objection whatever to British officers travelling in Central Asia. Both Russia and England have extended their boundary territory by Russian permission; and the gallant guardsman's recall was due, as Lord Derby informed the House of Lords, to British and not to Russian pressure. In my own case, I was certainly in no false position as regards Russia, for my visit to Central Asia, was made with a very express and even cordial assent on the part of the authorities of that country. Nor was I in any false position as regards my own country. I travelled to the Amudarya with the avowed intention of examining that river, and other words of solving the important problem, how far it might serve a proper line of approach for the Russian army to the frontiers of Afghanistan. The British public might (I may add) be still awaiting the answer to that, had I not published my memoir in the *Journal of the R. G. S.* for 1875, and my book, The *Shores of Lake Aral*, since the Russians have given us but lit le information on this subject. When you said therefore, in your article, under notice, that I confined myself strictly, in what I have written, to geographical and to topographical details, you paid me a compliment that is as appreciated on my part, as it was accidental on your own. And if I did not give my readers the benefit of such military or political observations, as you seem to imply I might have done, the reason was because I felt assured our Government must be in possession of every material fact of the sort relating to Central Asia. It is to be remembered, that there is such an item in the British budget as secret service money; and such money would go, to say the least, as far in Russia as elsewhere. Nor in conclusion did I think it necessary to point our, as Captain Burnaby subsequently did with so much ability, that Merv, if turned into a Russian fortress, would bear the same relation to Herat and to Cabul, as Sebastopol formerly did to Constantinople. Such a proceeding would have seemed to me, (if I may be permitted the expression) very like teaching my official grandmother to suck eggs; more especially, as my friend Sir Henry Rawlinson had previously treated this point very exhaustively in his book, *England and Russia in the East*."

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that the ship Lady Lingar, Captain John Hughes, is consigned to the captain.

THE RAJE OF MORVEE yesterday arrived in Bombay, and has taken up his quarters in the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussunjee, Malabar Hill.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The G. I. P. Volunteers will turnout this afternoon to do honour to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse on his departure, and to Sir Richard Temple on his being sworn in as Governor of Bombay.

ASSAULTING A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Edwin Wiles, a seaman of the British ship Cartvale, was on Saturday sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Captain Hogg, the master of that vessel.

DEPARTURE OF A GOA OFFICIAL.—Mr. Cunha Rivara, Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, is a passenger by to-day's outgoing mail. He is returning to Portugal after a stay in this country of 22 years, during which time, except an interval of about three years, he has occupied the above post.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Gerety and four other European seamen of the British ship Alexander Yeates were each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction on Saturday last by Mr. W. Webb for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at Mazagon on view of the body of Morsrjee Jeewun, Deceased was a grain dealer, aged 65 years; he was found drowned in the Nabob's Tank, Mazagon, where it is supposed deceased had gone for the purpose of washing himself on that morning. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Nabob's Tank."

SETT TARACHUND GANSHAMDAS, an influential Marwaree banker and opium merchant of Bombay and Jeypore, arrived here yesterday morning by the local passenger train from Callian. He has been travelling in the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and visited several sacred shrines and temples, to which he has devoted many thousands of rupees as charities. He was present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on he 1st of January last, and was the guest of the Maha Rana of Oodeypore there. He landed at the Byculla railway station, where about three hundred people were present to receive him. He shook hands with several of his old friends, and drove to the bungalow of Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas at Breach Candy, where he will stay for a month, and then proceed to Dwark a to pay reverence to the sacred temple there, before returning to his native country, in Ramgur, in the Jeypore district.

A DISHONEST HACK BUGGY DRIVER.—On Saturday a hack buggy driver named Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Fackeer was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb, Magistrate, to twelve months' hard labour in the Common Jail for committing theft of property consisting of a box containing gold jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 491 belonging to Joseph Pinto. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. On the 25th instant the complainant engaged prisoner's buggy at the Carnac Bunder to convey complainant's wife and another to their residence at Kalbadevie, at which time the box was also placed in the buggy in charge of the complainant's wife. On arriving at her residence, she had forgotten to take the box out of the buggy, consequently the prisoner after his buggy was discharged drove off. Subsequently the wife on missing the box which she supposed had been removed from the buggy by her companion, and finding it was not so removed, immediately gave information to the police. They arrested the prisoner and recovered the whole of the property. A portion of it was deposited by the prisoner for safe custody with a Macwarrees residing at the Chuckle, and another portion with a Parsee named Framjee Sorabjee.

IS IT TRUE?—The individual who wrote the following, which appears in the *Indian Spectator* (a new Bombay weekly), should be made to substantiate what he alleges, or if untrue, to feel the weight of the "thick stick" used on the occasion he names:—"About a week ago I witnessed a very savage assault by Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of the Markets, on a miserable Hindoo, serving under him. As I afterwards ascertained the poor man's name was Changia. He had come to Mr. Higgins to inform him that he had not been able to attend to his duties in the Crawford Market on account of illness. Every one could see that poor Changia was suffering from a strong attack of fever—he was shaking so, and his eyes were sot unnaturally bright. Mr. Higgins, however, struck the man very hard with a thick stick he had in his hand more than once, and demanded why he had not come earlier. The poor fellow could only repeat that he had been very ill all day, and it was only with an effort that he could come at all. Mr. Higgins' cruel conduct filled all the bystanders with indignation, and it was proposed there and then to report his conduct to the Municipal Commissioner. I hope this paragraph will attract the notice of some of the Municipal Corporationers, and will induce them to call for an explanation from Mr. Higgins. I am prepared to substantiate every word of what I have given above. I may state that the assault was committed in the Crawford Market, in the presence of many persons."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GOVERNOR.—*Native Opinion* speaks kindly of our departing Governor, and thinks that his H. E.'s administration has been a success. That paper writes:—

"Sir Philip Wodehouse is retiring into private life after a long and laborious career of nearly half a century. It is given to very few people to work for so many years and in various places of distinction and trust as His Excellency has done, and he therefore fully deserves the rest he has earned. On the assumption of office, the first impression produced by His Excellency on the mind of the Bombay public was not very favourable. It was thought that he was also an easy-going Governor like his predecessor. But as he came, in time, to be better acquainted with the people, this impression gradually disappeared. During the discussion on the various measures of law that were enacted during his tenure of office, he always gave evidence of his desire to do justice, and to look at things from an impartial point of view. But he has also the backbone, we mean the firmness and decision of character, which make administrators great. Had His Excellency been blessed with this trait in a greater degree than he possesses, he would have made a first-class one of the most acceptable and best of Bombay Governors. For there is no fanciful notion about him; nor has he ever sought to hunt after popularity. Whatever he did he loved to do it quietly, conscientiously, and to the best of his ability. He did not love natives, but neither did he hate them. He never sought addition at the hands of either Europeans or natives. On the whole the country has prospered under His Excellency's administration, trade has flourished, and the machinery of Government moved with apparent smoothness. We wish His Excellency a safe return to his country and a long life and prosperity.

DEATH OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, the 26th inst., a funeral procession was seen wending its way from the bungalow occupied by the military students of the Grant Medical College. Alas! one of its inmates had passed away into eternity. Joaquim Amor had joined the European branch of the Subordinate Medical Department when a boy of fifteen, and was attached to a regimental hospital at Poona. His superior scholarship did not escape the attention of his superiors and, though it was an exception to the established rules, he was sent to the Grant Medical College in the short space of sixteen months. After a successful course of studies in the College; after distinguishing himself at the examinations and competing with medallists, he was just on the eve of his final examination previous to obtaining his diploma, when the hand of death cut him off in the bloom of youth. At the beginning of this month he was sent to the "Famine Camp" situated on the Byculla flats. There he exertions to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, pouring in from the famine-districts, were too much for his constitution, and he fell a victim to the malady from which he tried to save others. In him the Department has lost one of its most promising lads. —*Catholic Examiner.*

THE POOR.—We beg to recommend to our readers the Fund for the Relief of European and Eurasian Poor, administered by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Girgaum, and other gentlemen associated with them. It is an excellent institution, undenominational in its action, and well worthy of confidence.—*Bombay Guardian.*

CONVERSION.—The *Dnyanodaya* contains a very interesting account of the conversion of a Mohomedan Ozzi at Sattara, to the faith of Christ. He is 55 years of age. His interest in the Gospel was first awakened by hearing Christian Kirttans. He was publicly baptized in the Am. Mission Church on the 6th inst.—*Id.*

LOTTERIES.—We have received a prospectus of a Grand Lottery for one lac of rupees in aid of the Fund for the Mayo Memorial Town Hall at Allahabad. This is a very singular way of doing honour to the memory of the late Lord Mayo. It is so much more convenient than the common method of giving money out of one's pocket. The drawing of the lottery will be conducted by the Committee of the Mayo Memorial Hall Fund. They seem to be in blissful ignorance of the law which prohibits lotteries. It seems that the regard for the late Lord Mayo's memory is so shrivelled and shrunken that no one will give money, even for lighting and furnishing the Allahabad Town Hall. The lottery is to aid in "completing, lighting and furnishing" the said Hall.—*Id.*

A VACANT APPOINTMENT.—Sir Mahadev Rao is now in search of a chief magistrate for Baroda to replace Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee. We would suggest to His Excellency that he could not make a better selection to the vacant office than by appointing to it Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police in this city. Mr. Nana Morojee is essentially a self-made man. He began life as a teacher in a Government school, and has won his present position in the service by laborious and useful work extending over many years.—*Indian Spectator.*

WAR MAP.—The *Bombay Gazette* has published a well executed map of Turkey in Europe and Bessarabia, which will be found very useful for reference now that the war has commenced there.—*Englishman.*

UNFOUNDED ALARM.—A sudden feeling of anxiety arose yesterday in Allahabad—we have not had time to ascertain whether it extended further—in reference to the safety of the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, which left Bombay on the 9th, taking home a considerable number of North-West passengers. How it began we hardly know, but every one was asking, "Is the Mirzapore really lost?" We are glad to learn by telegraphic inquiries of Bombay that the favourite steamer passed through the Canal on the 21st in her usual health and spirits, and that all stories to her prejudice are absolutely groundless.—*Pioneer.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 21st April 1877 was 1,92,553 maunds and in money Rs. 1,00,625. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st April 1877.	Week ending 22nd April 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 66,333	Mds 95,286	..	Mds28,931
Amount	Rs. 74,419	Rs. 1,14,601	..	Rs 40,181
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 5,87,514	Mds 3,63,578	Mds1,93,936	..
Amount	Rs. 3,30,451	Rs. 1,97,970	Rs. 1,32,481	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 58,263	Mds 55,621	Mds 2,642	..
Amount.....	Rs. 33,290	Rs. 32,122	Rs. 1,168	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 895	Mds 472	Mds 424	..
Amount.....	Rs. 2,374	Rs. 1,853	Rs. 521	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 16,496	Mds 12,445	Mds 4,051	..
Amount	Rs. 27,662	Rs. 25,173	Rs. 2,489	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,18,554	Mds 1,98,121	Mds 20,433	..
Amount	Rs. 1,25,881	Rs. 1,21,744	Rs. 4,137	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Ms 9,18,056	Mds 7,25,503	Mds 1,92,553	..
Amount	Rs. 5,89,088	Rs. 4,88,463	Rs. 1,00,625	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 21st April 1877 was 80,624 maunds and in money Rs. 32,256. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 21st April 1877.	Week ending 22nd April 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 75,289	Mds 58,993	Mds16,296	...
Amount.....	Rs. 52,053	Rs. 44,938	Rs. 7,115	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 51,641	Mds 34,681	Mds16,960	...
Amount.....	Rs. 12,551	Rs. 6,774	Rs. 5,777	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 9,858	Mds 22,233	...	Mds 12,375
Amount.....	Rs. 5,886	Rs. 13,182	..	Rs. 7,316
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 452	Mds 622	...	Mds 170
Amount.....	Rs. 1,118	Rs. 1,573	...	Rs. 435
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 5,010	Mds 5,666	...	Mds 656
Amount.....	Rs. 4,991	Rs. 5,715	...	Rs. 724
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 48,475	Mds 42,590	Mds 5,885	...
Amount.....	Rs. 11,404	Rs. 9,762	Rs. 1,642	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 88,115	Mds 43,452	Mds 44,663	...
Amount.....	Rs. 40,347	Rs. 18,402	Rs. 21,945	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,431	Mds 5,508	...	Mds 1,077
Amount.....	Rs. 2,375	Rs. 3,085	...	Rs. 710
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,53,919	Mds 1,23,821	Mds 41,098	...
Amount.....	Rs. 41,631	Rs. 36,672	Rs. 4,962	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,18,190	Mds 3,37,566	Mds80,624	...
Amount.....	Rs. 1,72,382	Rs. 1,40,106	Rs. 32,256	...

DRAMATIC RECITALS.

DRAMATIC RECITALS.—On the 5th and 9th proz., dramatic recitals will be given by Mr. John Bateson in the Town Hall. Mr. Bateson is one of the cleverest comedians we have ever seen in Bombay. His acting has been the life of the Opera Company.

SPEECH OF SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP AT THE BYCULLA CLUB DINNER.

THE following is the speech which was delivered by the Chief Justice at the dinner to Sir Philip Wodehouse:—

Sir Michael Westropp—Sir,—The Committee of the Club have entrusted me with the toast of "The Guests." Amongst these, no doubt, it was not intended to include the guest of the evening, but albeit I may exceed my duty in this respect. I cannot refrain from seizing this opportunity of acknowledging the support which my learned brethren and myself have received from H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues in our endeavours to place the judicial institutions of this Presidency upon a satisfactory basis. This was manifested especially in improving the condition of the establishments of the Mofussil Courts, and rendering the previously underpaid inferior officers of those Courts less open to temptation. His Excellency's views as to the administration of justice, we are happy to perceive, are as broad as those which he entertains as to the construction of railways. It has been his desire to see justice administered efficiently but to temper it with mercy, as he recently showed he could do with wisdom on the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. One remark made by His Excellency suggests that, although very far from laying any claim to either infallibility or perfection on behalf of the High Court, it may be well to state that although appeals have gone in hundreds from other portions of India in which, however, I do not include Madras, possibly the principle which I have had down as the educated lawyer that law arrived at in a hurry was almost always bad law, may in some slight degree have contributed to the result that, from the High Court of Bombay the appeals from its decisions have not, during the whole fifteen years of its existence, amounted to more than one per annum. (Loud applause.) Moreover, gentlemen, the reversals during that period have not amounted to so much as three altogether. (Renewed applause.) And in those cases it was not my fortune to have taken a part. I now come to my special duty in proposing the toast of the guests of the evening. Amongst these guests stands foremost one of the *emeriti* of the Civil Service —one who has been the right hand of Lord Lawrence in the Punjab, the successful ruler of the North-West Provinces and of Bengal, who has coped with famine and inundation, has carried a diplomatic and political reputation to the Court of Hyderabad, has been a favourite at fortune's smile, and has now become famous in the pictorial art; one of whom we may suspect that Lucretius had a poetic vision, and intended to shadow forth in occult metaphor, when he mentioned *simul magnus versatile Tempium*. (Laughter and applause.) I expect much from the well-known energy of one whose motto is *Virtute*, and I firmly believe that you all trust that he may be spared to do much good work for this Presidency, and that when time points for him with his scythe towards England, or, if may be, towards Simla, you will join me in thinking that we cannot entertain any better wish for Sir Richard Temple than that he may be as kindly regarded by the European and Native inhabitants of this Presidency as is the true-hearted old English gentleman who is about to quit these shores on Monday next. (Loud applause.) Passing from the land to the sea, it is now my happy privilege to mention amongst the guests of the evening a distinguished North Briton, whose ancestors, *et non sine gloria*, have brandished the claymore in the face of the bald Saxon, and who now himself bears with honour and distinction the trident on behalf of Her Majesty in the Indian Ocean. Gentlemen, the great charge which was given on the day of the battle of Trafalgar by our most distinguished naval hero, "England expects every man will do his duty," was fully obeyed by Sir Reginald Macdonald and those who are under his command. Applause.) I must not omit to associate with this toast those officers who are under the gallant Chief of Uaurauld, who, to a man, have rendered themselves as agreeable as possible during their stay here. (Applause.) I think that if any of the vessels were to appear in these seas—I do not say a Russian vessel—Admiral Macdonald and his men would fully account for it. (Hear, hear.) I will also, gentlemen, with your permission, mention in connection with this toast the name of the staff of His Excellency the Governor. Major Wodehouse, our old friend Captain Gardner, Captain Walker, Dr. Cloe, Captain Currie, Captain Anderson, who have done their utmost to support Sir Philip, in the hospitality which he has exercised with such liberal hand from the day he came here. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I have the honour to ask you to drink to the health of the guests, Sir Richard Temple, Admiral Macdonald, and the others. (Great applause.)

THE FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

India Office, London, 6th April 1877.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 22nd February, forwarding further Minutes and Memoranda

22 per cent.; Germany also received 13,429 bales in the first of those years and none in 1875-76; Spain 6,230 bales for the first time, in 1874-1875, and none the following years; and Belgium, 1,160 bales, for the first time, in 1875-1876. A table of the average freights for cotton during the four years, drawn up by the Suez Canal Company, by steamers through the Canal, and by sailing vessels round the Cape, exhibits the following comparison:—

	By Steamer.	By Sailing Vessel
	fr. c.	fr. c.
1872-1873	69 35	59 35
1873-1874	66 95	63 20
1874-1875	53 40	53 40
1875-1876	51 65	54 45

A calculation of the proportion of the tonnage of the steamers carrying cotton in the general tonnage of the vessels using the Canal, shows it to have been 9 per cent. in 1873, 10½ per cent. in 1874; 13 per cent. in 1875, and 12½ per cent. in 1876. *The conclusion to be drawn from the above facts is, that the whole of the exports of cotton from Bombay to Europe will eventually be made by the Canal, as the comparison of the freight shows that during the last four years the average rate by the Cape, excepting during the first year, was almost the same as by the Canal, while in* 1875-1876 *it was even less.* While a steamer by the latter route delivers cotton at Liverpool in 30 days, the voyage by the long sea route lasts from three to four months, and the interest on the capital and the insurance more than compensates for the difference in the freight.—*Shipping Gazette.*

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF NATIVE EDUCATION.

The Hon. Sir W. Robinson, at the anniversary of the Madras Presidency College on the 25th last., made the following very interesting remarks on the character and prospects of young India, which will gratify the educated natives throughout the country:—

"I have listened with the greatest pleasure to that part of the report which has just been read, which details the interesting results of the Principal's inquiry as to the successes in life of those who leave this and kindred institutions with University distinctions, for we have all of us occasionally to listen to somewhat mournful bodings as to the difficulty there now is in providing for boys. Be assured, my good friends, that this country has not, and never will have, a monopoly of these anxieties. But so far as the educated and distinguished youth of this Presidency are concerned, such fears seem not likely soon to be realized, Be this as it may, there is, as Mr. Porter justly observes, every encouragement here. It is the happy story of those distinguished young men who have entered the Public Service, and I am confident that equal success in their respective walks in life will be found to have attended the bulk of those who have entered learned professions or other careers. Those who are now leaving this institution have thus every encouragement and cause for hope; those who remain, every incentive to diligence and perseverance. And your teachers, the public, and the Government have alike good cause for congratulation. Although not altogether relevant to the matter before us, I cannot resist the temptation of recalling to mind the sober judgment of the Director of Public Instruction as to the high character which is maintained, under the test of practical life, by those who have left this and other kindred institutions, where high education is afforded. I cordially subscribe to his estimate of them; and ask you, who seek to follow in their footsteps, to emulate and surpass the example. The following is an extract from Col. Macdonald's Official Report of 1871-72, and the course has not been downwards since:—'Even hostile criticism can, however, hardly deny that in this Presidency at least educated Hindus are filling important offices around us in an honourable and creditable manner; that a higher tone is being diffused by them through the Public Service; that in integrity and truthfulness they stand immeasurably above the men of the past generation, that many of them are starting with success to diffuse the blessings of education among their countrymen; and that the number of educated Hindus who can be pointed to as having brought dishonour on the training which they have received is singularly small.' And, I will only add that it would simply be impossible to work the Public Administration as it now is—more especially the present highly scientific system of codified Law—without the aid of these instructed and able men of good repute. I am assured in too of the steady growth of a sound public feeling amongst the educated men in the Public Services and learned professions themselves, which is becoming a strong restraint on unworthy practices and a valuable safeguard of public honour. As regards myself personally, I may say that I take part in what is the representative occasion in respects higher education in this Presidency much hopeful pleasure; for I have ever been a firm believer in the wisdom of a thoroughly encouraging policy in respect to this class of education; both on the part of the State and of these private societies, European and Native, which are aiding the Government in advancing the moral and intellectual well-being of this country. And I confess that I am satisfied with the remarkable results which this policy—halting though it perhaps has been—is producing. I believe that at all events in the earlier stages of our educational movement with very limited means at the disposal of either of the Government or private societies and with but a short time within which to redeem the long neglect of the claims of national education, no other policy was open to us, except that of conceding, so far as lay in our power, a priority of attention to the eager and ready intellects of the youth of the more cultivated, wealthy, and intelligent classes of hepeople. It has been done with rich results, at a moderate cost to the public purse."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
The London and County Bank.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins Jar and Bottles, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

'I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 8 year sold.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
"To Holloway's Pills." "A. S."

The Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

JAMSEIJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSRS, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing	8 dozen	Pints	Rs. 16 0
" "	6 "	Quarts	" 18 0
" "	4 "	"	" 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN. WATER.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—" A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. Wanklyn, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—" Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—" The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bisbrougn & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Suitcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep," "The Cock," The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.
24th April, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND TRAVELLERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	16 to 15 8	Travelling Caps	4 8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Warm Suits	39 to 49 0	Travelling Hats	4 8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4 4
Boys' Suits	10 8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Air Pillows	5 0
Dressing Gowns, from	9 to 20 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Travelling do	1 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Blankets	each 10 8	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 10 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
White do	4 8	Kensington or Quilts	0 10	English Feather do	4 8
Fine Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	Soap Boxes	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Portmanteaus or Overland	0 12	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Black Sheeting	2 8	Hair Brushes and Combs	0 10	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Silk and Wool do	3 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cotton do	0 10
Spun Silk do	11 0	Ivory Handles	2 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to 6 0		Black Hide Bags	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	72-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12
Warm do	3 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Ladies' Under Vests 3-8 to 6 8		Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	9 0	Linen Collars ..... doz.	6 0
Ladies' Merino Hose doz		Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ..	5 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Writing Cases	8 8	Warm Gloves	1 0
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0	Children's Gloves	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Cases, complete	33 0	Mufflers	2 12
		Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Pins, Scarf	1 0
				Sailors' Knives	1-8 to 3 0
				Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12

	Rs. a.
China Bath Slippers	1 8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 2
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8
Tooth Brush Guards ..	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to 12 8	
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	2 0
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissers ..... 1-8 to	1 8
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Exercise	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Florelline	1 0
Lunzsac Labe s, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Overland Chairs best Beach	5-8 to 12 8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.
CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each and Rs. 16.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.

Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 75 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES
2 lbs. and 4 lbs. each, complete with furnace, thermometers, &c., instructions for working and making Ices, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Railway Ice Box ..... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 | Ice Pitchers ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 100
Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In rich Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.
FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs 15, 24 and 30.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	..... " 350
Do.	" Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	..... " 320
Do.	" Hunting.	Do. 2nd Quality	Do.	..... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	" 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	" 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 to " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY PRICE LIST—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off duty and dues.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C., and 44, Mark Lane, City, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	THE WESTERN INDIA

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantees each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	{ After Dinner Wines }	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	" LAROSE		21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	" ST. JULIEN	{ Dinner Wines }	18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	" CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC		11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		CREDIT. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.
252 0	ST. JULIEN	273 8
216 0	CANTENAC	233 8
180 0	ST. ESTEPHE	193 8
147 8	MEDOC	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white or Sweet	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 12	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

SHERRIES.

We call especial attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.		Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A I. rare old ..... gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior ..... black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ..... black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale ..... black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior ..... black seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine ..... red seal	34 8

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Quarter Casks. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Hhds. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	72 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	257 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
34 8	106 12	205 4	406 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	117 12	226 4	443 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. A.
47 4	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 12	50 10	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME	50 0	53 0
30 4	...	Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	...
41 12	47 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Sec)	39 8	43 8
31 4	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	...
22 12	...	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. A.
43 8	46 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	" EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	...
43 8	44	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
31 0	33	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	" MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	32 8

PORTS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND PORT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

PORTS IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.		Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	" black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

COGNAC.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in